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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      PHOENIX ANCIENT ART, S.A., ET
      AL.,
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                     Plaintiffs,
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                 V.
                                               17 CV 0241 (ER)
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      J. PAUL GETTY TRUST, ET AL.,
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                     Defendants.
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9
                                                New York, N.Y.
                                                September 12, 2018
10
                                                2:32 p.m.
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      Before:
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                             HON. EDGARDO RAMOS,
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                                                District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
      SHORE, CHAN, DePUMPO, LLP
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           Attorneys for Plaintiffs
      BY: MICHAEL W. SHORE
16
           ANDREW HOWARD
17
                AND
      HARRIS BEACH, PLLC
      BY: ELLIOT A. HALLAK
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19
      MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON, LLP
20
           Attorneys for Defendants
      BY: MATTHEW A. MACDONALD
21
           STEPHANIE G. HERRERA (Present via telephone)
22
      ALSO PRESENT: HICHAM ABOUTAAM, Plaintiff
23
                     STEPHEN W. CLARK, VP, General Counsel, Secretary
24
                                        The J. Paul Getty Trust
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1	(In open court)
2	THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. Please be
3	seated.
4	(Case called)
5	MR. SHORE: Michael Shore for Phoenix Ancient Art.
6	MR. HOWARD: Andrew Howard for plaintiffs.
7	MR. HALLAK: Elliott Hallak, Harris Beach, for
8	plaintiffs as well.
9	THE COURT: And who is this gentlemen?
10	MR. SHORE: This is our client, Mr. Aboutaam.
11	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
12	MR. ABOUTAAM: Good afternoon.
13	MR. MACDONALD: Your Honor, Mat Macdonald from Munger
14	Tolles on behalf of Getty, and with me is Stephen Clark,
15	general counsel of Getty.
16	THE COURT: Good afternoon to you all.
17	It seems as though discovery is proceeding swimmingly.
18	I have the parties' letters before me; so why don't we take
19	them in turn, starting with plaintiff's letter of June 14.
20	First issue being the stay, lifting the stay on depositions.
21	So Mr. Shore or Mr. Howard?
22	MR. SHORE: Your Honor, thank you for hearing us
23	today, and I'm pleased to meet you. This is my first time here
24	in your court.
۰- ا	THE COURT II

THE COURT: Welcome.

MR. SHORE: Thank you very much. I didn't realize I was going to get stripped when I came in; so I appreciate the security.

THE COURT: Only Texans.

MR. SHORE: I feel very safe.

Judge Ramos, this case was filed in January of 2017. We don't even know what facts are in dispute because we don't have an answer. They have not denied a single averment in our complaint; so we don't even know today what they deny and what they don't deny. We have a lot of attorney arguments they make in their motions to dismiss, but there's no evidence.

So what needs to happen here, I believe and what I would request the Court is to do, is to hold these, slash, motions to dismiss in abeyance or even deny it without prejudice, and send the parties back to actually conduct discovery. It's potentially a \$70 million lawsuit. I am probably the only attorney here who have met the Torlonia family, who had broke bread with them in the villa, who visited them at their hunting lodge, who visited them at another one of their villas, who negotiated — tried to negotiate a separate deal with them with a Chinese museum and finally gave up.

I wasn't a part of the negotiations of the transactions in this deal, but I know the family. I know how much they desperately need cash. Their bank failed the capital stress test of the European Union Banking Authority.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, what was that?

MR. SHORE: The European Union Banking Authority.

They own a bank. It failed a stress test by several tens of millions of dollars. They could not come up with the money.

They are desperate for money. When we were negotiating with them on behalf of the World Art Museum in China and the Chinese Ministry of Culture to acquire the collection, we couldn't get it done for various reasons. But they got so desperate, they dropped the price down to a third of what they were originally asking if only the Chinese would pay them the money and not require any approval from the Italian government to do the deal.

So they are desperate for money. They are -- like a lot of noblemen in Europe or old noble families, they are property rich and cash poor. And their No. 1 cash -- or their No. 1 asset they have that is worth anything is this collection. They are desperate to do a deal.

I know exactly what's going on here, and I think probably your Honor does too. There's an agreement to have an agreement as soon as this lawsuit is over, and that's what we need to get into the discovery on. I need to take the deposition of Mr. Potts. I need to take the deposition of the people who have actually been in contact with the family.

I've heard lots of discussions about, you know, there was some sort of an agreement that we wouldn't take depositions

in the case, and I'll be the first to tell you, maybe we weren't quite as smart as we should have been as far as understanding the lengths to which The Getty would go to avoid allowing discovery to take place, real discovery, unfettered discovery, deposition discovery. Because what they did is they filed a motion to dismiss. We repled. Parts of the motion to dismiss were denied. And now they file another motion to dismiss, in violation of the agreement that they had that they would not move to dismiss the contract claims until — they agreed they weren't going to do that.

So I think the gamesmanship and -- they've spent more money trying to avoid giving simple discovery than I could ever have contemplated they would spend on the entire lawsuit. This is a simple lawsuit. They admit they circumvented the non-circumvention agreement. They admit it. They talked to the family. They went behind the backs of my clients. They talked to the family. They sent 30 trustees to Italy to meet and see the collection.

I've been in the basement. I've laid my hands on these statutes. I know what they are. I've been there. There's a deal to have a deal. That's what's going on here, and we need to have the depositions. We need to take full discovery, and then if they want to file a motion for summary judgement on some kind of ground, more power to them.

But right now, what they're trying to do is they're

trying to win the case on a pleading issue, without giving full discovery, and I think some of the other things that is readily apparent at this point is they claim they aren't withholding any documents. Well, they're not withholding any documents that they agreed to give us. That may be true, but of course, that's always true. No one ever withholds the documents that they agree to give us.

They're not searching personal computers. They're not giving us documents from their Italian lawyer, and the way this works, there can be no deal without the approval of the Italian Ministry of Culture. It's a deal with the Italian Ministry of Culture. They've hired a lawyer to go negotiate the terms of whatever they're going to do, and now they're trying to say they don't have to give us any discovery from the person that they're using to set up a deal with the Italian government based upon a structure, I'm quite sure, that our clients designed because I helped them design it.

THE COURT: As I understand the defendant's position, they're not giving you discovery with respect to that person because that person is a lawyer, giving legal advice.

MR. SHORE: I'm not sure what their role is, but he's not a lawyer giving legal advice, but he is interacting with the third party, the Italian government. Those interactions with the Italian government are not privileged. Those are interactions with a third party. As a matter of fact, they're

interactions with a government.

And when you use a lawyer to go and do a negotiation with a foreign government and then the Ministry of Culture to try to come up with terms that you can get a collection exported from the country that otherwise would be illegal to do, that you can't hide behind the lawyer.

And they're doing the same thing with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clark does all kinds of things. I'm happy -- we'll pay for it. Let's have a discovery master appointed to look at every single e-mail and every document that Mr. Clark has seen, and let that discovery master decide whether he's acting as a lawyer or whether or not he's acting as a business person.

But the law in this circuit is clear. It's very similar to the law in the Fifth Circuit that I'm more familiar with. The law is very clear. Just because you pass something by a lawyer, just because you put on a cc, just because you have him do your bidding for you and a business discussion, he's not some kind of consigliere here. He is acting as a businessperson, and that's what they use him for.

So I am happy to pay for the special master. I'm happy to waive attorney-client privilege completely for my client if they'll do the same for theirs. I'm happy to do that. I was always taught, by some really fine lawyers, ethical lawyers, that the whole purpose of justice and advocacy is everybody agrees to put all the facts on the table, and

zealous advocacy comes in to argue what those facts mean.

Zealous advocacy should not be used to hide facts. That's what we've got here. We've got the most zealous advocacy I've ever seen in a case that's this old, not to let the facts come out.

So I want to take the depositions of the people I need to take depositions of, the people who are interacting between The Getty and the Torlonia. If The Getty is helping the Torlonia arrange for loans or financing to prop up their bank, I way want to be able to get into that.

There's a wide-ranging, multi-tentacle relationship between The Getty and the Torlonia family. And I guarantee you, I guarantee you -- and if I'm wrong, you can rain down upon me your wrath -- this collection would already be at a different museum, it would be at The Met, it would be at the British Museum, it would be at the Louvre, it would be at another museum if they didn't have a deal with The Getty to have a deal because they need the money.

They are desperate for the money, and so there is a deal. There is a deal to have a deal, or something is going on, and they're trying to hide it from us. And all we want to do is turn on the light. Well, turn on the light and there will be nothing there, or we'll turn on the light and the cockroaches will scatter.

But this idea that they can continuously file serial 12(b)(6) motions, basically supported by nothing more than

attorney argument, to try to keep us from having our day in court, it's wrong. And, frankly, your time, I believe -- it's up to you. It's your time, but I think your time is being abused by this process. Let's just go do discovery.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. What's happened between the entry of the revised scheduling order and now that would require the lifting of the stay that you agreed to?

MR. SHORE: Well, for one thing, they violated their agreement. They said they would not — the motion to dismiss was denied, or you granted right to replead, and they agreed that they would not — that we could not take depositions until they filed an answer to the contract claims, but they agreed they would not attack the contract claims in a motion to dismiss and they have. So they violated their agreement.

I mean, they agreed that until all of our factual allegations were not to be taken as true, that we would then get depositions. Well, what they've done is they have simply filed another motion to dismiss on contract claims, which they said they would not do, and this is a stall tactic. This is gamesmanship. This is anything and everything but the truth.

Let's turn the light on. They have cross-examination, and I believe that one of our Supreme Court justices said, is the No. 1 way to get to the truth. It is the great truth teller. And they are desperate to avoid cross-examination.

I also know, by the way, Mr. Potts. Mr. Potts used to

be the head of a museum down in my neck of the woods. I know members of the board of trustees there. I know what kind of person Mr. Potts is. I know the reasons why he left.

Mr. Potts is not a nice person. The Getty is not a nice museum. The Torlonia family is not a nice family, and they don't have any respect for this Court. They don't have any respect for law, and they will do anything and everything they can, just like they did in Italy. They filed with the courts in Italy. They've been sued by the Italian government more than a dozen times. This is a group of people who will do anything and everything to avoid the lights being turned on.

THE COURT: Who has been sued by the Italian government, the Torlonia family or The Getty --

MR. SHORE: The Torlonia family. When it comes to back dealing, they've been sued over tax issues. They've been sued over a sued over building permit issues. They've been sued over a multitude of things. They've even been sued, according to what they told me, they've even been sued for illegal hunting on their own property out in the country. This is not a nice group of people, and they're not going to ever allow us to see anything until the U.S. — an Article III U.S. district judge tells them they have to, and even then.

I am more than happy to pay for, myself, a discovery master to go and to search The Getty and to search the personal computers, all the e-mail accounts and everything else because

I don't trust Getty to tell their lawyers the truth, and I don't trust their lawyers to press The Getty to do it. This is not — this is a — and I know these are serious accusations.

I stand behind them, and I guarantee you if we get into the meat of this, you're going to see some things that will turn your hair white.

THE COURT: I mean, they are serious accusations and, Mr. Shore, they're also based on an assumption that there's a deal to do a deal, and I don't have any actual evidence before me that that's the case. And they're also based on your view of the character of certain of the individuals that are involved.

MR. SHORE: The only way that I can give you evidence is if you let me go get it. And so when you're saying you don't have any evidence before you, of course you don't because they won't let us get it. They won't let us take a deposition. They told you before, in another hearing, that they ran the search terms we'd asked them to run and got 25,000 hits. They produced 300 documents. So where's the other 24,700 documents?

I have nothing -- the only thing I have from Mr. Potts are calendar entries and other things -- or Clark. They sent 30 members of their board of trustees to Italy, 30 people to Italy to view the collection and meet with the Torlonia family. Do you think they did that if they didn't have a deal? Do you think they would send 30 people over there? Do you think that

the Torlonia family would not have that collection under contract with the British Museum or the Louvre or The Met or one of the other major museums of the world if they didn't already have a deal in their back pocket from The Getty?

THE COURT: I, frankly, don't know the answer to that because I don't know this industry.

MR. SHORE: Right. Well, I can tell you that if you let me take — if you open up discovery and let me take depositions of everybody at The Getty that I want to take depositions of, and I can't make a case, okay. But give me my chance. Give me my chance to get past this stone wall, obfuscation, obstruction and get to the heart of the matter.

I know this family. I know the Torlonia family. I know what they need. I know what they want. I even know what their price was, and there's no way that there's not a deal. And if you dismiss this case, or you don't give us our day in court, within weeks there will be a press release announcing The Getty Museum is going to -- or in cooperation with some other museum but The Getty museum is going to have a big show.

My client worked three years, thousands of hours, millions of dollars' worth of time, trouble and effort, and they admit they circumvented him. They admit they went behind his back, and we know now, with what little discovery we got, not only did they go behind his back, they lied to him about it. They denied doing it.

THE COURT: They lied to whom? I'm sorry.

MR. SHORE: They lied to Mr. Aboutaam. They went behind his back and then to his face Mr. Potts looked him in the eye and lied to him about what was going on and whether or not they still had an interest. That's in the record. That's not even denied by The Getty.

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. MacDonald on this group of issues.

MR. MACDONALD: Good morning, your Honor -- or afternoon, I'm sorry. I'm a little confused about what time zone I'm in.

Let me start by making a couple of sort of general points, and then I think I may have a slightly different proposal than the one Mr. Shore has in mind.

I think the first is sort of a foundational point, which is I think Mr. Shore has the order of events in a lawsuit in Federal Court backwards. Which is, the way this works is you file a valid pleading, and then you get to go take discovery. You don't get to take discovery to file a valid pleading, and so we think the question that's before the Court is whether there's a valid pleading. We think there's not. We filed our reply last night. That motion is fully briefed. We think that motion can be decided and dispose of the entire case.

But let me now clear the air about a couple of things

that Mr. Shore said. I think the idea that we are withholding documents is absurd, and I don't think that there's any evidence in the record to support that accusation. We employed a robust search protocol that I think was quite reasonable, that plaintiffs had considerable input in, and that your Honor blessed at a hearing in January of 2018.

When we reviewed those documents, we applied -- our search criteria was, it was responsive if it said anything at all about Torlonia, period, full stop. We searched more than 20 custodians. We applied 36 search terms, at least. It depends on how you count. We reviewed 17,000 documents. We produced 2,600 documents.

Mr. Shore alluded to the fact that the second set of searches we ran had a very low response rate. The reason we produced some smaller number of documents than the hits that we described there were for the Court, are, No. 1, that the Court narrowed the search that we were required to run; and No. 2, the overwhelming majority of the documents that we reviewed in that second search had nothing to do with this case.

They were about -- one of the search terms we applied was the word "Phoenix." And when I reviewed documents in the Phoenix population, I saw a lot of e-mails with the word Phoenix, Arizona, in the footnote.

The answer is on this document discovery that there is simply nothing left to find. I'm not saying we'll never find

another document in this case ever, but the significant documents have been found.

As to deposition discovery, we have repeatedly offered to make witnesses available on the limited subject of whether there is any deal. We have done so in the hope that this case could be over, and we have said very, very frequently, that we are allowed to have people deposed on that. We don't think —

THE COURT: Including Mr. Clark?

MR. MACDONALD: Mr. Clark? I would allow Mr. Clark to be deposed on that limited question. Yes, sir. I don't think we've ever discussed exactly who because that proposal has never gone anywhere because plaintiffs have said they want to be able to ask about everything that ever had anything to do with the case.

I think a targeted deposition is a much more sensible, efficient way to get this resolved. But we could have Mr. Clark testify under oath that there's no deal, that there's no deal to have a deal. There's no documentary evidence in this record to suggest that there's a deal to have a deal.

As for Mr. Calabi we have resisted running full document searches on his documents because he's an Italian lawyer who was retained to advise The Getty. I have no idea, your Honor, what the basis for the assertion that we retained him to negotiate with the Italian government is. I have no idea what the basis is for the assertion that he is negotiating

with the Italian government. I have never heard that allegation until we heard in a meet and confer or in a letter we received from the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Well, are you in a position to make a representation that Mr. Calabi didn't negotiate with the Italian government?

MR. MACDONALD: Yes. I think I am. I've asked him whether he has negotiated with the Italian government, and I understand from my client that he has not negotiated with the Italian government.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACDONALD: There's no deal being negotiated.

I think we have a very different view about what the solution is. There's a lot of discovery matters on your Honor's plate this morning, a lot of disputes. Our view is that the appropriate thing to do is to hold all of these issues in abeyance and resolve them after the motion to dismiss has been decided. That's the procedure that's laid out in Iqbal. The doors of discovery don't get unlocked until the plaintiff files a valid claim.

We think we filed a very strong motion. We filed our reply brief last night. There is obvious judicial efficiency rationales for that, and we don't have to resolve this. The parties can stop spending money on this case while that motion is pending.

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               Lastly, I think as to Mr. Shore's guarantee, I wonder
      if Mr. Shore would quarantee --
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               THE COURT: What's the quarantee? I'm sorry.
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               MR. MACDONALD:
                              I'm sorry?
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               THE COURT: Which quarantee?
               MR. MACDONALD: I heard Mr. Shore make a guarantee
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      that there would be evidence that would turn your Honor's hair
      white if depositions were open. I wonder if Mr. Shore would
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      back that guarantee if I were to offer our witnesses for a
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      limited deposition on the question of whether there is a deal
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      to have a deal or whether there's a deal, or what The Getty's
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      dealings with the Torlonia family is. If he's wrong, whether
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      he would agree to pay our attorney's fees because I think that
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      quarantee will not -- he will not be able to back that
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      guarantee, your Honor.
               THE COURT: He offered to pay for a lot of things.
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      don't recall that he offered to pay your attorney fees.
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               MR. MACDONALD: No, I was asking if he would offer to
     pay our attorneys fees.
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               MR. SHORE: May I give a brief response?
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               THE COURT: Yes or no?
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               MR. SHORE:
                          I'll condition it, yes.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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                          Here's my brief response. They have not
               MR. SHORE:
25
      told us whether they searched their collection management
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database. That's a database that has all the correspondence related to the acquisition, and so we don't know that.

THE COURT: Collection management database?

MR. SHORE: There's something called the collection management database. It's disclosed in their 2016 acquisition policy. So I don't know that they've searched the collection management database. I want to be able to ask in a deposition. I want to be able to ask in a deposition each witness what private e-mail accounts do you have? Have you communicated with the Torlonia family through a private e-mail account? Have all of those private e-mail accounts been searched by the attorneys? Have they been turned over?

I want to be able to ask about which account's the attorney-client privilege. They have objected and refused to produce hundreds of documents that involve Mr. Clark, and there's no basis for that privilege. There's no basis for the assertion of the privilege. I want to be able to challenge it.

And here's the thing, your Honor, I know you were an experienced lawyer before you took the bench. If there's no deal and there's no deal for a deal, why do they want a limited deposition? Why don't they not want me asking about where do you store documents? What was searched for? Whose accounts were searched?

All that stuff, they will say, oh, that has nothing to do with the deal, whether deals exist. I want to be able to

probe what they looked for, where they looked for it. I want to probe whether there are any deals with the Torlonia bank, whether they've helped the Torlonia bank gain capital to meet their undercapitalization requirements. There's a lot of ways that a sneaky, underhanded person can do this and could have a deal to set up a deal.

And I'm a smart guy. They're very smart people, and if they — the only reason why they want to a limited deposition, which there's nothing in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that allows this. In the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, I take a deposition, they can object to form and they can object to privilege. They can't object to the scope of the deposition, and for somebody who is getting up the self-righteous anger and saying there is no deal, there is no deal to have a deal, you know, you haven't done anything, why not allow a real deposition?

Why not allow me to figure out what they've looked for, where they've looked, what other people may have contacted the Torlonia, what other business deals around the Torlonia family could be going on. That's what they're afraid of, because the Torlonia family is smart. These people are smart. They know how to game the system. They know how to game the system of antiquities importation and exportation. They know how to game the system period.

What he said was that this lawyer, this Italian

lawyer, hasn't negotiated with the Italian government. Has he communicated with the Italian government? Has he passed on communications for them to the Italian government? Anything this lawyer has communicated to the Italian government, I should get. If he communicated to the Italian government on behalf or if he communicated with a member of the Ministry of Culture on that, or if he communicated with the Torlonia family on their behalf.

So they're playing games here. They're playing words games. They're playing semantic games here. So the way to get to the heart of this is let me depose these guys, and all of this is going to be stripped away. Ultimately, I don't think their lawyer is going to let them perjure themselves, and I don't think Mr. Clark is going to perjure himself. I think he's going to be forced to tell the truth, but they admitted they circumvented my client. They admitted they violated the agreement, and the idea —

THE COURT: Can I just ask, Mr. Macdonald -- I've given you your opportunity, Mr. Shore -- have you admitted that you circumvented the non-circumvention agreement?

MR. MACDONALD: No. We have admitted -- we have truthfully said, which we have never attempted to deny that The Getty talked to the Torlonia family about a non-profit exhibition. We deny that they ever discussed an acquisition, and we do not agree that talking about a non-profit exhibition

is a breach of a non-circumvention agreement.

MR. SHORE: But see, there we go. There's the gamesmanship. They're trying to say that the transaction has to be a sale. The agreement says they can't talk with the Torlonia family about any transaction. An exhibition is a transaction. A non-profit -- The Getty is a non-profit. Great. That doesn't mean it's not profitable to the Torlonia family. It just means it's not profitable to The Getty.

This is exactly the kind of stuff, this gamesmanship, this wordsmithing, this little sneaky underhanded way that they represent things. They talked to the Torlonia family. They negotiated with them. They sent 30 trustees to Italy to meet with them. They hired a lawyer in Italy to help do this transaction. All of this is in violation of the non-circumvention agreement, unless you take their interpretation of the agreement at the threshold level and say a transaction is only a sale. That's preposterous. They are self-granting themselves summary judgement is what they're trying to do.

THE COURT: Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Shore has indicated on a number of occasions that you violated some sort of agreement to not move to dismiss.

MR. MACDONALD: Yes.

THE COURT: What's that?

MR. MACDONALD: I think we, in the negotiation of the

stay, there was no discussion of what the contents of our motion would be -- of our motion to dismiss would be. They asked -- they called me up. They asked me for an extension of the discovery schedule. The discovery schedule had -- previously negotiated discovery schedule was getting short. They wanted to extend it by some lengthy period of time.

I was concerned that discovery would expand to fill the available time, and so the only condition I asked for, in agreeing to give them more time to take discovery, was that there be a stay of depositions while my motion to dismiss was pending. I told them I was going to file a motion to dismiss. We never once discussed what that motion would entail, and we agreed that it made a lot more sense for the case, the discovery to proceed after we actually answered so we know what's in dispute.

I believe what they are referring to is a line in my initial motion to dismiss, which simply said that we were not, at that time, moving to dismiss that particular pleading on contract grounds. We never have made any representation about what we would do in response to an amended pleading, and I have never been asked what I would do in response to an amended pleading.

THE COURT: So let me ask, when was this amended scheduling order entered into on those conditions?

MR. MACDONALD: Approximately May, your Honor.

THE COURT: Of what year?

MR. MACDONALD: Of this year.

THE COURT: Of this year?

MR. MACDONALD: Yes.

THE COURT: So that was how many months ago?

MR. MACDONALD: Four months ago.

THE COURT: So let me ask you the same question that I asked Mr. Shore. What has happened between then and now that would require the stay of depositions to be lifted?

MR. MACDONALD: Our position would be that nothing requires it to be lifted, and in fact, it's our view that the stay should be extended to all discovery.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. SHORE: Your Honor, in our letter of June 14th, we actually cite -- what he said was, they would not challenge our contract claims at all until the appropriate time, quote, "When the Court is not required to accept plaintiff's allegations as true." In a 12(b)(6) motion, you're required to accept our allegations as true.

So they said they were not going to attack our contract claim until after motions to dismiss had been decided. Then they reneged on that, and they filed a motion to dismiss the contract claim. That's in the first full paragraph of our June 10 letter. This is gamesmanship of the worst kind. Let's turn on the light. Let's see what's there.

1 THE COURT: The June 14th letter, you said? 2 The June 14th, 2018, letter, and the quote MR. SHORE: 3 is from docket 37 at one and also docket 58, where the 4 representation that they would not change the plaintiff's 5 contract claims until "the appropriate time when the Court is 6 not required to accept plaintiff's allegations as true." 7 That's their words, and so now what they've done to try to -- I 8 know what happened. 9 They got word, you need to get this case dismissed. 10 We got to get rid of this thing. We have an exhibition we 11 The Torlonias want their money. They want to do this 12 deal. We can't do this deal with this lawsuit pending. 13 got to get this thing dismissed. So now they've moved to 14 dismiss the contract claim. 15 They said they were not going to move to dismiss. They may want to move it on summary judgement. That's fine. 16 17 But summary judgement should come after adequate discovery, fair discovery. This is three years' worth of millions of 18 dollars of time, effort and money that they have stolen. 19 20 There's no nice word for it.

THE COURT: Mr. Macdonald?

MR. MACDONALD: Yeah, your Honor. I'm looking at plaintiff's June 14th letter.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. MACDONALD: And that confirms for me that the

quote, what they are quoting is a statement at the beginning of our initial motion to dismiss, which means the obvious, which was that we were not dismissing that pleading because, in our view, we couldn't win a motion to dismiss a contract claim on the 12(b)(6) motion. They changed the pleadings. They've changed the allegations, and we've concluded now that, on the amended pleading, they have not plausibly alleged they have any contract here.

THE COURT: So that quote predates the Court's ruling on the initial motion to dismiss?

MR. MACDONALD: Yes, your Honor. It was on the very first page, or maybe the second page, of our initial motion to dismiss that we filed 2017 sometime. It was never discussed in connection with the stay at all.

MR. SHORE: Now we've gone in the rabbit hole. They're saying that they realized they couldn't get the original contract claim dismissed? The new contract claim has the same allegations in more detail. So, and I invite you to compare the two. That is — we are deep in the rabbit hole at this point. There is no way that they can say that the contract claims changed.

We have always said that a transaction includes more than a contract. That, and, obviously, the word transaction obviously means an exhibition, a gift, whatever you want to call it is a transaction. A donation is a transaction. So,

again, this -- and I know I'm repeating myself, and I apologize.

I'm a little bit perplexed at this entire process right now. Just let us turn on the light. Let me take some depositions, and let me get to the truth. Let me show you what they really looked for and what they didn't look for. Let me show you how they have massively narrowed the request to mean something that doesn't reveal anything. This is obstruction at its height.

Now, they're smart. These are brilliant lawyers, and they're very smart, but I'm pretty smart, too, and I know what's going on. And what I would like to do is be able to enlighten you, after taking some depositions, to show you exactly what they have done and exactly what they plan to do. And again --

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, Mr. Shore, because part of what I'm trying to do is I'm trying to put this time line together as to -- because you're making a lot of allegations and you're making a lot of accusations about wrongdoing not only on the part of The Getty Museums and others, but on the part of counsel.

And I'll ask you straight out. If, in fact, that quote that you put in your letter predates the Court's opinion in the initial motion to dismiss and, in fact, the communications between counsel leading to the agreement to stay

depositions is as Mr. Macdonald represented, and I'll give you an opportunity to respond to that, which is to say that he made no assertions that they would not move to dismiss the contract claims, then why isn't this quote out of context in an effort to mislead the Court?

MR. SHORE: It's not out of context. The context is this was part of the discussion which was later brought forward in their motion, but the discussion was: What are we going to do about discovery? When are we going to start taking depositions? And we wanted to take depositions after an answer was filed because we want to know what facts are at issue. We still don't know.

They don't deny anything. So we don't have an answer about what's denied and what's not denied. So we agreed, let's file your original rule 12 motion an they said we're not going to file on the contract claims because he just said, we can't win, we couldn't win a 12(b)(6) in the contract claims.

So the way this was set up was we would wait and do depositions until after there was an answer filed, which was after you ruled on their first motion to dismiss. The first motion to dismiss. And they would have to file an answer. Then we'd know what facts were in dispute, and then we would take depositions.

And they did not originally move, and they told us they were not going to originally move, on the contract claims.

So that's the context. You're not going to move on the contract claims. We want to wait and take depositions until after an answer is filed so we know what facts are in dispute, and also, since they're not moving on the contract claims, whether or not the Court dismisses some of these other claims, then we'll also know whether or not we need to take depositions on those or not.

THE COURT: And that was the state of play when?

MR. SHORE: Before they filed their first motion to dismiss. I'm sorry.

MR. HOWARD: And I'm sorry. To interject for a moment, I was involved in these negotiations. Because the ruling on the first motion to dismiss came out close to the end of the discovery period, I reached out to Mr. Macdonald. He represented twice on the record to the Court that they weren't going to move on contract under rule 12(b)(6).

THE COURT: When?

MR. HOWARD: This was after the ruling on the first motion to dismiss. Okay. So admittedly, in his first motion to dismiss, he said we're not moving on contract because we have to accept plaintiff's allegations as true. With that representation on the record, I felt assured that we were going to get an answer at some point in time.

It befuddles me to this day that we have walked back a representation to the Court on the record twice. So at that

point, with our understanding that the case would be going forward at least as to some claims, it made sense to do depositions once, as opposed to once pre-answer and once post-answer.

And your Honor asked earlier: What has changed?

Well, what has changed is that they filed a motion to dismiss that is really a poorly cloaked motion for summary judgement that throughout repeatedly relies on attorney argument that extensive discovery has been taken. And that's one of the reasons we're here today is because what they're really doing is making a motion for summary judgement under 12(b)(6) and trying to prohibit us from getting discovery while, at the same time, claiming we've gotten enough.

THE COURT: Claiming?

MR. HOWARD: We've gotten enough. Well, extensive discovery.

MR. SHORE: And to back up to the other point, that's the correct timeline. The other point is every answer to discovery that they give is their interpretation of the question in a way that is as narrow as possible. It's everything they do is to hide and obstruct, and that's why I need the deposition, and that's why I need the depositions of Mr. Clark --

THE COURT: Let me ask. Did I have a pre-motion conference with respect to the filing of the second motion to

dismiss?

MR. HOWARD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Was all this discussed?

MR. HOWARD: Some of it was, yes. We mentioned the fact that we were surprised they were moving on contract, given they previously represented they were not, but the issues of whether or not depositions would go forward was not ripe at that time.

MR. MACDONALD: May I be heard for a moment, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, please.

MR. MACDONALD: Your Honor, this precise argument was used as a basis to oppose our request to file a motion for summary judgment -- or, excuse me, under 12(b)(6), that we had previously represented we would not, but the Court granted us leave. And the motion that we filed with the Court was the same motion that was described in our pre-conference letter.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to lift the stay on depositions.

Next. What about the --

MR. HOWARD: So we have some issues with respect to documents and privilege, and we have two letters and as a matter of moving things along quickly, I can kind of sum the issues into discovery issues and privilege issues.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. HOWARD: Some of the discovery document issues has already been touched upon. One of those is the fact that we had 25,000 search terms that resulted in 300 documents.

Another is the fact that we issued our second request for production. They refused to answer, or produce any documents in response to 35 out of 41 of those RFPs, and produced only 15 documents.

And one of the reasons we've been asking for these depositions is to understand truly what's being done to identify custodians, sources of information, and have that information produced. And Mr. Shore represented or mentioned previously, we just learned, through the acquisition policy they noticed in one of their responsive letters, that they claim all, "ongoing activities, such as exhibitions, loans, research and correspondence with donors, artists and scholars should be recorded in the museum's collection management database, TMS. Any original paper file should also be retained. Each curatorial department maintains organized records on exhibitions, loans and works of arts for possible purchase or gift."

All that Mr. Macdonald has ever talked about are producing documents from individual custodians, not from any of these sources. And what we see through these letters is that we're not withholding information. Well, that's true because they're not getting the information. They're intentionally not

looking at the particular source of information.

And we tried to get around this by proposing additional search terms, and they said no, no more search terms. You don't get anything unless we agree that there are some total limit on the search terms. Well, that's contrary to what they did to me. They recently — we conferred back and forth, and when I told them I'd produced everything, I said, but in you want, you can issue more search terms. They sent me 80 new search terms just last month, on the 21st. You know, we'll agree and search. Discovery is an iterative process, and we'd like them to participate in that as well, as opposed to trying to dispose of the case on this incomplete record.

THE COURT: So let's try to separate these issues because, on the one hand, there's the issue of, as I understand it, they have made a search using terms that were agreed upon. There were certain number of hits, and they say that they turned over the hits that were relevant to this case and have not turned over hits that were not relevant to this case.

MR. HOWARD: What they said is they turned over hits that say Torlonia. I don't know that that's relevant to this case, and that's one of the problems with using search terms and why we're trying to get at the actual source of --

THE COURT: Isn't that how discovery is handled every day in every case?

MR. HOWARD: Search terms are one methodology of

obtaining documents, but when there are discrete categories of information or discrete sources of information, like databases that are presumably organized by the artworks at issue, or if there are discrete categories of information, like communications with the Ministry that we request here, or even internal communications relating to the Italian government, which we've also requested in those letters, those can be identified separately.

THE COURT: When did you learn about this collection management database?

MR. HOWARD: I learned of it when they cited their most recent acquisition policy in response -- in their second responsive letter.

THE COURT: And what was the agreement as to what would be searched? Because I assume that there was an agreement about what custodians, et cetera.

MR. HOWARD: There wasn't. We came to your court in January of this year and talked about it, and your Honor denied a number of my search terms, that I can't recall off the top of my head, as well as a number of different custodians, including each of The Getty trustees, whom we learned all visited the Torlonia collection and the Torlonia family in Italy. So there wasn't an agreed set of search terms. It was an order that set the custodians and search terms.

THE COURT: Okay. And you learned about this database

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when?

MR. HOWARD: Just reading -- they said, hey, look, our acquisition policy is available online, cited me a web page. I looked it up on my way here.

MR. SHORE: Here's the disconnect again. 30 people went to Italy, 30 members of their trustees and we don't even have the e-mails between them and among those 30 people who went on the trip about what happened on the trip, who they talked to, what they thought, what they did, and I mean that, nothing.

I mean, we've given everything. We are an open book. I'm willing to waive attorney-client privilege, if they'll do it. I just want the light on. I don't understand why, and I'm really -- and I'm struggling. I practice all over the country, probably 30 federal districts. I've never seen anything like this with these guys.

THE COURT: Let me ask Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald, what about this collection management database?

MR. MACDONALD: Your Honor, we're happy to search it. It's never been mentioned to me before until now that I should search the collection management database. I'll be candid. The reason I didn't search the collection management database is that based on the investigation that I did, I didn't think there would be any responsive documents. But we're happy to search the collection management database.

MR. HOWARD: We don't know what sources of information there are. We've been told they would get information from custodians. It took our independent research to identify this separate source. I don't mean to revisit the issue of depositions, but at some point in time, I would like to issue a 30(b)(6) deposition that seeks the person with the most knowledge of how records are kept at The Getty so I can really get to the bottom of what sources are kept, how they're kept, what type of databases they have, what kind of internal slack-like messaging services they use to communicate with each other because that's the way to get past pure attorney argument on the issue of burdensomeness or responsiveness.

THE COURT: Mr. Macdonald?

MR. MACDONALD: Sure. Let me -- I think, let me start this discussion with a completely different approach that I previewed before, which is that what sounds like what is on offer from plaintiffs is a lot of very burdensome and very expensive discovery and a lot of decisions for the Court to make about privilege. There may be extensive investigation of every kind of communication system, 30(b)(6) depositions.

There's, apparently, a lack of trust in the work that I do when I investigate and do document discovery. I would submit, your Honor, that this is a case that calls out for a stay of discovery while our motion is pending, all discovery, not just deposition discovery.

There's well-established case law in this circuit that a plaintiff is not entitled to discovery while they file a valid motion to dismiss -- excuse me, while they file a valid pleading. So there's no unfairness in saying to the plaintiffs that they've gotten a lot of discovery and they're not entitled to more. I think they've gotten an unusual amount of discovery before they file a valid pleading.

This clearly meets the balancing test that this circuit follows. There's a substantial argument for the motion to dismiss. I think the motion to dismiss argument is very strong and very likely to dispose of the case, since I don't think there are well-pleaded allegations that The Getty has a deal, and I think there's a reason for that.

And I think the burden that this discovery has already put on The Getty and the burden going forward justifies a stay. If the complaint survives a motion to dismiss, we can have this discussion in the future. So that would be my proposal going forward, and a way to sort of short circuit this discussion and put it off in case it's necessary because, in my view, your Honor, it's not going to be necessary.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, Mr. Macdonald, because again, I'm trying to see this in the following way. To the extent that you've made searches and you've determined that there are no responsive documents, that's one thing. But what representations have been made to plaintiffs about the sources

that have been -- the file cabinets, if you will, that have been searched?

MR. MACDONALD: I don't know how specific we have ever gotten in those discussions. We did what I think was a very standard and customary investigation, talked to custodians about where they kept documents, where we might find custodial documents. We've produced very substantial paper files. We have produced personal e-mails from Tim Potts' personal e-mail. We searched --

THE COURT: And who's Cox?

MR. MACDONALD: Dr. Potts. Dr. Potts is the director of the museum.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACDONALD: He's the head honcho at The Getty Museum.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACDONALD: We believe searched his text messages as well. We did not do that for every single custodian, but we've been very clear with them what e-mails we searched and which e-mails we haven't. And this is the first time I'm hearing specific complaints about the way we did that search.

I mean, this dispute about current document production began with plaintiff's second set of RFPs, which asked for Torlonia-related documents in a million different ways, and our response, your Honor, was to say we've already produced the

Torlonia-related documents.

We've already searched for those. You know the search protocol we ran. You know the files that we searched. You know whose e-mails we searched. There was no request to go -- at that time, to go out and look at a different source.

They want to talk about a source. I'm happy to engage in a negotiation about sources. I do think it's fair to ask, however, that we get some closure on this issue so that I'm not being subjected to serial discovery.

MR. SHORE: Your Honor, it makes no sense. The amount of time they have wasted on fighting discovery, if there is no deal, there never was a deal, there's not going to be a deal, the time they spent fighting discovery, this could have been all done and over. This makes no sense.

Now, if the Court, and I think their motion to dismiss is borderline frivolous based upon your Honor's own decisions that we cite, and your Honor's decisions that's cited about what's required to plead a contract. It's a frivolous motion. They know it. It's a hail Mary in the snow, which it's not — I'm a Dallas Cowboy/Minnesota Viking analogy.

But if the Court's going to overrule this motion or deny this motion in relatively short order, then this is all for nothing because then we'll start full bore discovery on every issue, and all this won't matter. But I should at least get a deposition, and I know you said no, but I should at least

get a deposition on what they've done to search. Let me go in and find out --

THE COURT: Well, would you be satisfied with the lawyer's proffers as to what it is they've done?

MR. SHORE: No, I would not and here's why.

THE COURT: Why not?

MR. SHORE: Because I think what they've done is they called The Getty and said, hey, go look for this stuff, and they have the custodians do the search, and they have The Getty do the search. The Getty has already admitted they lied to us repeatedly.

MR. MACDONALD: That, I want to respond to that. That is not true, your Honor.

MR. SHORE: And so --

THE COURT: Mr. Shore, you keep saying they've admitted stuff, but you know, when I hear it, that doesn't sound like something they would admit to if they're still in this case.

MR. SHORE: Well, again, this is with the whole definition of transaction. They admitted they went behind the backs of my clients and contacted the Torlonia family. They admitted they went to Italy with 30 people and didn't tell my client about it and viewed the collection and talked to the Torlonia family. They admit they hired an Italian lawyer to consult with them on how to acquire the collection and legally

get it out of Italy.

They did all that without telling my client, and their whole thing is, we went behind your back and we did this, and at the time that they were doing all this stuff behind their back, Mr. Potts looks my client in the eye in New York City and said, we don't have any interest in this collection. That's part of the fraud claim.

THE COURT: That's part of the?

MR. SHORE: That's part of the fraud claim.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHORE: That they actively concealed their circumvention. Now, their whole thing is, well, it's okay for us to do that because we weren't talking about a purchase. We were talking about exhibition, or we're talking about a loan or we were talking about something else. But whatever these things were that they were talking about, they're a transaction under the agreement.

So everything that they tell you that they are denying that they did anything wrong is based upon an interpretation of the agreement that a transaction only involves a sale and nothing else. That's the disconnect.

So, you know, if your Honor is -- I think the 12(b)(6) should be converted to a summary judgement and held in abeyance until discovery is finished, actual, real discovery. If the Court wants to go ahead and deny it, which I think it should,

please deny it soon so we can start taking depositions and getting this case prepared.

I don't want to come back here and bother you with this again and again. I don't want to argue with them over whether or not I get a deposition on this subject, limited or not limited. Let's get this case going, and stop the serial 12(b)(6) motions.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, then because these letter request leave to make a motion to compel. Do you want to make the motion?

MR. SHORE: Yes, but I mean, I think the response to the motion is going to be -- I think the response to our motion to compel is we going to be we shouldn't get any discovery until the 12(b)(6) motion is decided, and if that's going to be their response, if that's their response, and I think that is going to be their response, let's deny their 12(b)(6) motion and let us go do discovery and we'll see you for trial.

But right now, this is just going to be another -it's going to be a 12(b)(6) after 12(b)(6), delay after delay,
block, obstruct, obstruct, obstruct. And yes, I mean, let me
file my motions to compel. Let me take depositions. Let's
have a lawsuit.

THE COURT: Mr. Macdonald?

MR. MACDONALD: I mean, I think we should not have discovery right now would be part A of my opposition to the

motion to compel, but I certainly think we would respond on the merits. I think the discovery that we have -- for the searches for documents that were done in this case have been quite reasonable, and I think they're defensible, and eminently so. And I think they were done in an ordinary way.

I would like to say, and I don't think I actually have a response to my question to Mr. Shore about whether or not he would agree to pay our attorney fees for the case if he turns out to be wrong, and there's no deal. And I would offer depositions of some reasonable number of Getty executives to testify on the question of whether there's a deal, and if there's no deal, then move for summary judgement, case over and we get our fees. I'd make that bargain.

THE COURT: Who would you propose to have deposed on the question of whether or not there was a deal?

MR. MACDONALD: I'd like to consult with my client briefly before I answer that question. Is that acceptable, your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Pause)

MR. MACDONALD: I would propose, as part of my offer to Mr. Shore, in exchange for a promise of attorney fees, to put up Mr. Clark, who is The Getty's general counsel;
Dr. Potts, who is the head of the museum; Dr. Cuno, who is the head of the entire Getty Trust, so the entity that sits above

and manages the Museum; and Dr. Jeffrey Spier, who is the director of the antiquities department, head antiquities curator? Senior curator of antiquities. He's the head honcho of the antiquities department.

THE COURT: Okay. So this is what I will do,

Mr. Shore. I will reverse myself to the extent that I will

allow you to take a deposition of those four individuals on the

limited question as to whether or not there was a deal. If you

choose to take those depositions, but I'll leave that up to

you. Otherwise, I will not lift the stay.

Other than that, I'm just going to have you folks go ahead and brief this, and I can determine it on the papers.

But it would be helpful to the Court, Mr. Macdonald, to know what it was that counsel has done, the defendants have done, by way of ensuring that all relevant documents have been located.

So how much time do you want to make your motion, Mr. Shore?

MR. SHORE: 30 days?

THE COURT: 30 days. 30 days to respond. Two weeks to reply.

MR. SHORE: May I ask for one clarification on our deal depo?

THE COURT: You don't have to pay their attorneys' fees.

MR. SHORE: No, no.

MR. HOWARD: That's an important clarification.

MR. SHORE: No, my clarification is deal, any contacts between those people and the Torlonia family about any type of transaction at all, exhibition, donation, sale, lease, payments to any other Torlonia entity that would be consideration for doing it, like support for the bank or anything like that, just any transactions of any type or kind — transactions as defined in the agreement — transaction of any type or kind between the Torlonia family and The Getty.

THE COURT: Mr. Macdonald?

MR. MACDONALD: Without agreeing to the definition of transaction that counsel just used, we will interpret deal very broadly. They'll be free to inquire about The Getty's relationship with the Torlonia family from -- I would request a couple of, I think, limitations in exchange for that, your Honor. And I would submit a couple of possibilities.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACDONALD: One, I think we should have reasonable time limits on these depositions. These are very important people with very busy jobs. I would propose two hours, and we do them all in one day.

THE COURT: We'll go with half-day each.

MR. MACDONALD: Half-day each. Very good. Second --

MR. SHORE: Just --

MR. MACDONALD: I'd like to request leave to move for

summary judgement, and I'd like to reserve all of my remedies under Rule 11 and otherwise, if the testimony turns out to be wrong.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you lost me.

MR. MACDONALD: I'm sorry. Let me rephrase it this way. I think if I put up witnesses, it would be reasonable for me to submit a motion — to get leave to file a motion for summary judgment on this case the minute those depositions are complete.

MR. SHORE: Your Honor, if he gives me seven full hours of normal time for each of these witnesses, I'll let him file a motion for summary judgement. But half a day, that just gives them the ability to play delay games and play games.

THE COURT: And if they do that, you can come back to me and I'll give you another half day.

MR. SHORE: Do you really want to have another hearing on that?

THE COURT: Well, I want to get this thing resolved, and it seems like we're arguing about minutia that adults should be able to figure out on their own.

MR. SHORE: I agree with your. I mean, just let me take the deposition just according to the -- I'm not going to waste their time.

THE COURT: If you were going to be deposing them on the entire case, you would have a day. This is a limited

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deposition. Half day, and if you need to come back, I will
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      hear you.
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               MR. SHORE:
                          Can we call that four hours?
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               THE COURT: Yes, four hours. That's my definition of
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      half day.
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               MR. SHORE:
                           Okay.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
               MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, do you want to hear argument
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      on the privilege issues, or are we just going to brief it all?
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               THE COURT: Brief it all.
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               MR. HOWARD: Okay.
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               MR. SHORE: And we'd be happy to have a special
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     master, and I'll pay for it.
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               THE COURT:
                          Then agree on a special master.
               MR. SHORE:
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                          They'll submit all their privileged
      documents, we'll submit all our privileged documents and let
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      the special master decide. I'll pay for it.
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               THE COURT: I'm happy to consider that. Put that in
      your motion because I don't want to look at all those
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     documents. Okay? So we have the dates for the motion?
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: The motion is due October 12th,
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2018. The opposition is due November 12th, 2018, and the reply is due November 30, 2018.

THE COURT: And I take it, Mr. Shore, that you are going to be taking those depositions?

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MR. SHORE: I will be taking those depositions.
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               THE COURT: Very well. Obviously, no one's rights
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      are -- you have whatever rights you had when you came in here.
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      So you can make whatever motions you want that are appropriate.
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      Okay?
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               MR. SHORE: Thank you, your Honor.
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               MR. MACDONALD: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, folks.
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               (Adjourned)
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